

THEY AGREE TO DISAGREE

Senator Brice Predicts a Report from the Conference on Wednesday.

SUGAR A STUMBLING BLOCK

Changes that are believed to have been decided upon tentatively—Louisiana Congressmen and Senators Firm—Senate Conference Urging Necessity of Concessions.

Senator Brice was laconic last night when asked for information as to when the tariff conference would report. "The report," he said, "will be made to the two houses on Wednesday of next week. The conference will report a disagreement and both houses will instruct for another conference."

When asked if he did not think there would be a partial agreement, he replied that he did not, as no inclination had been manifested to make a divided report. Other Senators also predict that a report will be made during the week, but they are not so positive as to the day, and some of the members of the committee in their conversation with newspaper representatives, whatever they may say to their fellow Senators and representatives, discourage the idea that a report may be expected during the week. They say that it is too early to say when a conclusion will be reached by the Democratic conference with the Senate bill, and the possibility of delay after the Republican members of the conference are invited to participate in its proceedings.

REPUBLICAN CONFERENCE WAITING.

On this latter point Senator Aldrich said that if, when the Republicans are asked into the conference, it should appear that the Democratic Senatorial conference had made concessions sufficient to materially alter the character of the Senate bill, he would certainly ask for full information as to the reasons for the changes, and that in that event the probabilities were that considerable time would be necessary after the beginning of the full conference before the report could be made.

If, however, Senator Brice is correct in his prediction that there will not be a divided report, and that the report made will simply state the fact of a disagreement, there would seem to be no reason why the Republican conference should demand a prolonged consideration in committee.

HOLDING OUT ON SUGAR.

With reference to the proceedings of the conference yesterday it can only be stated that the sugar schedule has consumed the greater part of the entire time of the committee and that the work has been devoted largely on the part of the Senators to persuading the Representatives to consent to the retention of the one-eighth of a cent differential on refined sugar.

Inquiries have been made as to how much less than 40 per cent. ad valorem will satisfy the sugar producers. Louisiana members of Congress say nothing whatever can be yielded from the 40 per cent. rate, and the response to the conference was to that effect.

While it is true that during the week almost every schedule in the bill has been under consideration, it is a fact that as yet few if any rates have been fixed other than tentatively and when members of the conference say that nothing has been absolutely agreed upon they are technically within the bounds of the truth. It appears from the best information obtainable that a great part of the time has been given to a representation to the House conference by the Senate members of the necessity of making the tariff bill a permanent law in the interest of the final passage on the bill through the Senate. The House conference have indicated in most, if not all, instances what they thought the House would assent to, and it is the figures given in these cases which have been accepted as agreements by those who have heard them reported.

PROBABLE CHANGES THIS YEAR.

The changes which it is believed have been practically agreed upon thus far are an increase in pottery of 5 per cent., restoring the House rate, because of the settlement of the pottery strikes, the operatives having asked for the increase. The cotton schedule is scaled down on an average of 5 per cent.; the woolen schedule about the same amount. The coal and iron duty is left unchanged, as it is in the Senate bill, 40 cents a ton each.

In tobacco the same rate is restored in wrappers, \$1.00 instead of \$1.50, and \$2.25. The income tax will stand with a possible limitation as to the time it will continue, of five years. The whiskey schedule limits the bonded period to five years and the tax at \$1.00 per gallon. It is believed, however, that all these changes are to be regarded as tentative and that they are subject to reopening at the desire of the conference.

Senator Harris stated last in the afternoon that it was absolutely impossible at this time to say whether the Republicans could be admitted to the conference this week or not, from present indications.

Several other Senators who are specially interested in leading schedules, and who enjoy the confidence of the conference, made similar statements. In several cases the use of the word "deadlock" was objected to, it being suggested that the matter had not reached that acute phase, and that "difference" was the proper word.

CRAP SHOOTERS CAUGHT.

Policeman McKie Joined in Their Game to Make Sure of His.

"Seven, eleven, Joe dies, house rent to pay, fever in the South," and numerous other words of like import greeted the ears of Policeman McKie as he strolled down Canal street southwest yesterday afternoon. Being in citizen's clothes and knowing that a crap game was in progress he decided if possible to join in for the purpose of making a clear case.

After playing for some time he made his identity known and placed the two participants under arrest. They then fled, however, and one of them, Marshall Austin, struck the policeman with a stone.

Turning Ernest Foote, whom he had arrested, over to a bystander the officer gave chase, and succeeded in arresting him. Both of the men were locked up in No. 5 station house, and will stand trial in the police court to-morrow.

Georgetown Notes.

The good citizens of Georgetown have agitated themselves once more concerning the Rock creek nuisance. The official city refuse dumped on the banks of the stream raises a stench that demands attention, and the Citizens Association propose to file a remedy if they can. Estimates given by the District Commissioners show that the cost of improvements under consideration would be excessive. It is proposed by the committee to bring to the consideration of Congress a project for the betterment of the city in this respect.

Fairfax Court House will not long be extinct. Resumption of the work on the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio to that place will be begun in the early fall, and the long needed connection with Washington will be completed.

Several cargoes of coal are on the way to the port of Georgetown from Cumberland. Shipments on the 10th from the latter place, and which are due now, are as follows: Alice Cable, Capt. M. H. Jones; Antea, Capt. Chaney, 21 tons; New Alexandria, Capt. M. Atee, 115 tons; Amelia Morgan, Capt. Bowers, 115 tons; Olive V. Capt. Bowers, 115 tons, and Judge Boyd, Capt. Hays, 114 tons.

Stole Brooms and Flour.

Moses Robinson, colored, was arrested last night for stealing eight brooms and a sack of flour from the stores of Dennis Fenton and Clarence Motherhead in South Washington. Three of the brooms were recovered by the police.

TABLES TURNED ON GAY RAY.

Le Duo Maddox Causes Her Arrest on a Charge of Embezzlement.

Maddened with disappointment and jealousy Le Duo Maddox had Ray Astor, on whom he squandered the \$2,500 which he obtained from the Illinois Central Railroad, arrested for embezzlement.

Maddox charges Miss Astor with having stolen \$100 from him during their sojourn at Atlantic City. Miss Astor's story about this, however, is decidedly different from that given by Maddox, and seems more probable. She says that Maddox at the time mentioned in the warrant gave her a check for \$100, and accompanied her to the bank for the purpose of having it cashed.

As he was unable to walk he remained in his rolling chair outside while she went to the bank. When the check was presented for payment the clerk called out to Maddox to know whether it was all right. He responded that it was, and should be paid. Late last night some of Miss Astor's friends obtained the warrant for her arrest, and she was released. The case will be called in the police court to-morrow morning.

WILL GET THEIR BACK PAY

Government Printers' Claims Will Be Adjusted by Comptroller Bowler.

BENEDICT IS DOING HIS BEST.

According to Law Government Printers Are Entitled to Their Leave of Absence—Ten Thousand Dollars in Dispute—Claimed to Be Illegally Withheld.

There is a good deal of complaint among the discharged employees of the Government Printing Office who have not yet received the pay granted them by act of Congress on account of leave of absence. Some of the printers have been paid, receiving, according to the terms of the act, an amount equal to the number of days' leave due and at the rate per diem earned by each. About 150 of the men, however, are still waiting for the money. For some reason, not understood by them, the accounts are held up, and those interested are inquiring into the delay.

They have learned that the reason their accounts have not been adjusted is that they include pay for leave accruing in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, but they contend that there is no good reason for withholding the pay known to be due—that is, for the last fiscal year—and they are willing, they say, to wait for the prior allowances until such time as the technicalities can be gotten out of the way.

After waiting a reasonable time succeeding the passage of the act they inquired at the disbursing office when they might expect the money. They were informed that due notice would be given through the papers. They patiently awaited the appearance of the notice, and afterwards again called for settlement, and were told the matter had been referred to the first comptroller of the treasury for a decision. Later the decision was rendered against that proportion of the account, and it was understood that only two rates allowance would be made covering the last fiscal year.

Some of the men then called at the disbursing office, only to be informed that their case had been again referred to the Treasury. They asked if the decision of the Comptroller had not been already rendered, but learned that another point had arisen upon which the several rates had yet to be decided. Inquiry at the Treasury, the men claim, developed the fact that "there was no question before the Comptroller in any way relating to the Government Printing Office, and then a visit was made to Mr. Benedict, being informed of the status of the case. He sent for the chief clerk and directed that one of the men then present should be paid immediately, and that the payment of the remainder should be hurried as rapidly as possible. One man was paid in a few minutes, but in response to the application of the others the disbursing officer said he could not tell when their accounts would be adjusted.

The men have a very high regard for Mr. Benedict and are grateful for his valuable and disinterested aid in getting the bill passed. But they claim it is a great hardship to many of their number to be kept out of their pay. Instances of individual losses were cited. One man has been here paying board for two weeks, out of work and without means, waiting for his allowance. Another sent his family to South Bend, Ind., and temporarily stored his furniture, expecting to ship the goods as soon as he received his pay. He is still here, incurring board and storage expenses. Many others are in the same awkward predicament, awaiting the money with which to pay their way home.

This is the story as gleaned from some of the ex-employees, who bitterly comment upon the fact that the balance due is being consumed in advance by needless expenses, and that unless soon received there will not be enough left to pay the bills incurred since their discharge and buy a railroad ticket. The sums due average probably \$65, and the aggregate amount nearly \$10,000. Disbursing Officer Fox, leading schedule, and who enjoys the confidence of the conference, made similar statements. In several cases the use of the word "deadlock" was objected to, it being suggested that the matter had not reached that acute phase, and that "difference" was the proper word.

Several other Senators who are specially interested in leading schedules, and who enjoy the confidence of the conference, made similar statements. In several cases the use of the word "deadlock" was objected to, it being suggested that the matter had not reached that acute phase, and that "difference" was the proper word.

Several other Senators who are specially interested in leading schedules, and who enjoy the confidence of the conference, made similar statements. In several cases the use of the word "deadlock" was objected to, it being suggested that the matter had not reached that acute phase, and that "difference" was the proper word.

CRAP SHOOTERS CAUGHT.

Policeman McKie Joined in Their Game to Make Sure of His.

"Seven, eleven, Joe dies, house rent to pay, fever in the South," and numerous other words of like import greeted the ears of Policeman McKie as he strolled down Canal street southwest yesterday afternoon. Being in citizen's clothes and knowing that a crap game was in progress he decided if possible to join in for the purpose of making a clear case.

After playing for some time he made his identity known and placed the two participants under arrest. They then fled, however, and one of them, Marshall Austin, struck the policeman with a stone.

Turning Ernest Foote, whom he had arrested, over to a bystander the officer gave chase, and succeeded in arresting him. Both of the men were locked up in No. 5 station house, and will stand trial in the police court to-morrow.

Georgetown Notes.

The good citizens of Georgetown have agitated themselves once more concerning the Rock creek nuisance. The official city refuse dumped on the banks of the stream raises a stench that demands attention, and the Citizens Association propose to file a remedy if they can. Estimates given by the District Commissioners show that the cost of improvements under consideration would be excessive. It is proposed by the committee to bring to the consideration of Congress a project for the betterment of the city in this respect.

Fairfax Court House will not long be extinct. Resumption of the work on the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio to that place will be begun in the early fall, and the long needed connection with Washington will be completed.

Several cargoes of coal are on the way to the port of Georgetown from Cumberland. Shipments on the 10th from the latter place, and which are due now, are as follows: Alice Cable, Capt. M. H. Jones; Antea, Capt. Chaney, 21 tons; New Alexandria, Capt. M. Atee, 115 tons; Amelia Morgan, Capt. Bowers, 115 tons; Olive V. Capt. Bowers, 115 tons, and Judge Boyd, Capt. Hays, 114 tons.

Stole Brooms and Flour.

Moses Robinson, colored, was arrested last night for stealing eight brooms and a sack of flour from the stores of Dennis Fenton and Clarence Motherhead in South Washington. Three of the brooms were recovered by the police.

TO VOTE OR NOT TO VOTE

That Is the Question Discussed by Citizens of the District.

SUFFRAGE FAVORED BY MANY

Some Few Say Better Bear Those Ills We Have Than Fly to Others We Do Not Know Of—Past Experience Cited as an Objection to a Change.

THE TIMES has interviewed a number of the citizens of Georgetown upon the question of District suffrage. Sentiment in the West End upon this subject is somewhat divided, but many who oppose the restoration of the voting privilege base their objections mainly upon their recollection of the state of affairs that existed formerly when the District had the elective privilege. Others argue that the evils that then crept in can now be avoided by due care in the framing of the law, and they are willing to take the risk for the privilege of exercising the rights of American citizens and to secure the benefits of local self-government. The opinions as expressed by the citizens are as follows:

ROBERT E. TALBOT, tin plate and sheet iron worker, No. 1233 Thirty-second street: "I think it is cruel to deprive us of the privilege of voting. I am earnestly in favor of exercising the rights of an American citizen. I intend to do all in my power to bring about the right of suffrage in this District."

Dr. T. G. LOCKMAN, No. 3229 N street: "I am in favor of conferring the right of suffrage upon every qualified citizen in every part of the United States. The position the District of Columbia now occupies is repugnant to my feelings. At the same time there are difficulties in the way of successfully carrying out the principle here. There are so many people attracted here to find employment, coming from all over the country, who do not claim the legal residence in the District, that there would be trouble in ascertaining the true citizenship. If we could have suffrage with a property or educational qualification prescribed, and at the same time a registration law strictly drawn and rigidly enforced, I should certainly be in favor of it. Another matter I am most desirous to see is municipal government, and believe the same could be run on a much more economical basis than it is under the present system."

W. K. GIBBS, with Mayfield & Brown, No. 3147 M street: "I am opposed to a return to the old corporation system."

A. HANSON, wholesale and retail grocer, No. 144 Thirty-second street: "I believe that there is intelligent people in this District, both cities, who are capable of governing our affairs as are the people of other cities. We should be able to govern ourselves without having people brought in from other sections to take charge. I am opposed to the District having to go to Congress for charity. When we want anything done we have to hunt up 'influence' and go through with a lot of ordered tape and money to get it done. In saying this I do not mean to criticize the present officers, but it is the principle I am opposed to."

A. B. JACKSON, of Craig & Jackson, merchants, No. 3140 M street: "I was here when it was tried before, and my experience then compels me to believe that to restore the right of suffrage would not be for the good of the people."

C. N. ALLISON, manager for J. W. Coon & Son, No. 1311 Thirty-second street: "I am opposed to suffrage in the District. I have the experience of the people and when the right to vote was held before I think it to be inadvisable to restore the privilege."

A. HANSON, Jr., wholesale and retail grocer, corner of Potomac and A streets: "The way affairs are now I should like to have the right of suffrage restored. The people of the District have no voice in the control of the public affairs, and we pay as high taxes as any city in the country, and only to have people from the states brought in here to hold the offices and manage affairs. If we could vote we could dictate in the matter of appropriations, and we on equality and have equal rights with the people elsewhere in the Union."

W. T. BROWN, of Mayfield & Brown, dealers in agricultural implements, No. 3147 M street: "I am perfectly satisfied with the present system."

A. BIRKENWALD, of No. 1200 Thirty-second street: "I am heartily in favor of suffrage. The way things are now we have no voice whatever in the management of affairs, nor can we get anything done except it meets the approval of the few who are in control. Congress does nothing because we are powerless to force upon legislation. We have people from the states in the offices and cannot prevent it."

GEORGE W. COOK, manufacturer for Cook & Jarboe, carriage makers, No. 3201 M street: "I think that people who pay taxes ought to have the right to vote. We should have direct representation in Congress, as a state or territory, and the right to elect city officers."

B. F. HARPER, grocer, No. 3310 M street: "So far as I am concerned, I would rather not have the right of suffrage restored. Congress does nothing because we are powerless to force upon legislation. We have people from the states in the offices and cannot prevent it."

JOHN A. GIBBS, of Gibbs & Pruitt, grocers, No. 2336 M street: "I am in favor of the people voting under proper restrictions and laws, but I doubt if it is a privilege we ever had restored in the District. I think if we could have representation in Congress it would be better for our interests."

GROVER W. WALKER, undertaker, No. 2900 M street: "I am opposed to having suffrage restored in the District. Under our present system of city government everything runs smoothly, we have none of the bitterness engendered by politics, and we are doubtless well governed as we should be by elected officers. I believe, however, that the offices in the District should be held by District people."

YOUNGEST FIREMAN ALIVE.

Members of Company No. 2 Celebrate Baby Carrington's Advent.

The members of No. 2 fire engine house turned out in full force last night to celebrate the birth of a son and heir to John Carrington, a member of the company.

A congratulatory address on behalf of the companions was delivered by Conrad Weitzel. The address expressed a hope that the jur Carrington might grow up to become a fireman and fill his place as ably as his father has filled his.

Mr. Carrington responded and thanked the members of the company individually and collectively for their kindness. He strongly urged the unmarried among his colleagues to correct the error of their ways, take unto themselves partners for life, and like him become fathers of families.

The health of Mrs. Carrington and the baby was toasted by the company and many congratulatory speeches followed.

His Views.

"Yes," said the counterfeiter, reflectively, "I cannot but admit that I am in favor of free coinage and protection to home industries."

—Truth.

Favorite Hotel by the Sea.

Atlantic City is one of the breeziest and most popular cities as a summer resort on the American continent, and the Hotel Cedarcroft, situated near the ocean front, is one of the best patronized houses in that city. Washington people who are going to the seashore should not fail to call and see Mrs. W. Francis Seeds, at 108 South Kentucky avenue. She is the owner of the Cedarcroft Hotel, and at her hotel they will find not only a place of accommodation but a veritable home. Mrs. Seeds is well known in Washington, having kept the Hotel

Chetwood for a number of years. The Hotel Cedarcroft, at Atlantic City, is open during the entire year and the genial proprietress will oversee the business of the house both Winter and Summer. In summer the hotel is "beautifully" cool and in the cooler months of December and January it is comfortably heated by steam.

MINNIE PALMER'S DEFENSE.

Grounds on Which She Opposes John Rogers' Application for a Divorce.

LONDON, July 14.—The trial of the action for divorce brought by John R. Rogers against his wife, the well-known American actress, Minnie Palmer, in which Sir William Rose is named as co-respondent, opened in the divorce jurisdiction in the court of justice.

The respondent claims that her husband is an American, that he has no domicile in England, and therefore the English courts have no jurisdiction in the case. The further hearing of the action was adjourned. Sir William Rose is a barrister at law, and has a wife and grown-up son.

HEAD OF THE SUGAR TRUST

Henry O. Havemeyer, Who Has Attained National Notoriety.

RISE OF HIS GREAT MONOPOLY

Business Begun in a Little Bake House in New York City Less Than Fifty Years Ago—How He Has Risen Through Hard Work and Sagacity.

Henry O. Havemeyer, first vice president and general manager of the sugar trust, is an interesting personality just now. Of course a man who manages the affairs of a concern with a capitalization of \$85,000,000 is always a more or less conspicuous figure; but Mr. Havemeyer is peculiarly to the fore at present as the author of very significant remarks upon the conduct of political campaigns on sound business principles.

The Havemeyers are a striking example of how things grow in this glorious climate of ours. Less than fifty years ago that much-abused term, "infant industry," would have accurately described the little sugar-baking establishment of the grandfather of the rich Havemeyers of to-day on Vandam street, New York. This grandfather, Frederick C. Havemeyer, came to this country from Buehrburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Germany, in 1802, accompanied by his brother, William F. Havemeyer. They had learned the sugar-baking business in Europe and turned their hands to it in this country in a very modest way. A hoghead of sugar represented a good day's output, and the building in which the entire Havemeyer business was conducted was a converted barn only twenty feet by thirty feet in length. It heightens the effect of the picture to note in this connection the great plant of the sugar trust—which is virtually only the Havemeyer name for "the sugar trust"—at Williamsburg, covering acres of ground, and the fact that the daily output of these works is many times greater than the total yearly product of the little concern on Vandam street.

When the two original Havemeyer brothers retired they were succeeded by their two sons, William F., who afterward was mayor of New York, and Frederick C., who was later, in 1868, the father of both Theodore A. and Henry O. Havemeyer. Frederick C. is credited with having done the most in developing the family refinery toward its present enormous size. It was he who first introduced the family refinery toward its present enormous size. It was he who first introduced the family refinery toward its present enormous size. It was he who first introduced the family refinery toward its present enormous size.

Although the most active man in the sugar trust, Henry O. is not the wealthiest of the Havemeyers. That distinction belongs to Theodore A., his brother. Theodore Havemeyer lives in an unpretentious but very solid and massive mansion of red pressed brick at Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue in New York. It is a very large house, and yet the size is not in excess of Mr. Havemeyer's requirements. He has nine children, seven of whom are still at home. The mansion was formerly the scene of many brilliant social events, including balls and dances, but since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes.

Mr. Havemeyer is a skillful violinist and pianist, and since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes. Mr. Havemeyer is a skillful violinist and pianist, and since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes.

Like many other rich New Yorkers, Mr. Havemeyer indulges in farming on a luxurious scale. He has a 1,000-acre tract at Mahwah, N. J., 32 miles from New York, on the Erie road. In the summer time he seldom takes a week by without visiting this place, which may fairly be described as princely. He purchased it 15 years ago, and has placed most of it under cultivation after the most scientific methods.

HE IS YOUNG, BUT ABLE.

Ernest Fisher, of Washington, Delivers a Temperance Talk Before Endeavorers.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—One of the most interesting services of the Christian Endeavor convention to-day was the junior rally which occurred this afternoon in Spangenberg hall. An immense audience was present. After a song service Master Ernest Fisher, aged 14, of Washington, delivered a temperance address that was warmly applauded. He was followed by Rev. Arthur W. Spooner, of Camden, N. J., whose subject was "The Boy at the Throttle." Miss Paulina Roof, M. D., of Madras, Ind., spoke upon the subject "Vicious Boys and Girls," and Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn., delivered an address on "Show Your Colors."

An interesting service was that entitled "Why We Must Save the Soul of the Nation," which was given by Mrs. Alice May Scudder, of Jersey City, which consisted of brief talks by juniors from all parts of the world. Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of this city, conducted the service, being assisted by Miss Nellie Stockwell, also of Cleveland.

Just before the close of the rally Miss Frances Willard was introduced, and made a short address. Miss Anna Gordon, of New York, secretary of the Young Women's Temperance Union, and Mrs. I. M. Alden, "Fanny," also spoke briefly.

There were no services this evening, the delegates gathering at their various state and territorial headquarters to attend the reception that were tendered them by the people of Cleveland.

The Colors of Animals.

The colors which adorn animals are distributed in a very strange and apparently capricious way. These colors are believed to depend in great part on the minute sculpturing, reticulation, and scoring of the surface and not from definite coloring matter like those present in plants. The metallic colors of the humming bird and peacock are attributed to the "normal" structure of the scales of the feathers. These they describe as "interference colors," relieved against a dark background, which owes its blackness to a black or brown pigment.

Instances, however, do occur in which an actual pigment or coloring matter exists in colored feathers, and may be extracted from them. Among the Toucans or platanin eaters of Africa there are reported as many as eleven species which owe their splendid crimson colorations to a definite pigment, as discovered by Prof. A. H. Church, of the Royal Academy of Arts, London, and author of "Color," a manual for students. This pigment, which is remarkable in many ways, is found to contain as an essential ingredient not less than 8 per cent. of metallic copper. Several other coloring matters soluble in alcohol and soda solution have been extracted from the plumage of other birds. It is said that as a rule these pigments are much more permanent than those of flowers.

This Advertisement

Cut from The Times and 90 cents entitles holder to five bottles of To-Kalon elixir. To-Kalon Wine Co., 614 14th st.

Going away on your vacation?

Get with you to any address, postage prepaid, for 25 cents a month.

COLUMBIA PARK.

The Gem of Washington Suburbs. Fifteen Minutes from the City. Commutation Fare, 6 1-2 Cents. Your Choice of Any Lot \$40.

Don't pay \$200 for a lot when you can purchase a better lot for \$40 in beautiful Columbia Park, the gem of Washington suburbs, where there are plenty of shade trees.

This Beautiful Park A Celebrated Mineral Spring.

Is situated in Kent District, Prince George's County, Md., on the main stem of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the new Chesapeake Beach Railroad, which advertises to run trains every hour of the day. The Park is within a few blocks of the Pennsylvania Railroad station and the new Chesapeake Beach Railroad. The Park is noted for the purity of its water, there being within a few minutes' walk.

Money Loaned to Those Wishing to Build.

ONE GRAND EXCURSION EVERY DAY AT 4.36 P. M., SUNDAYS AT 9.05 A. M. AND 4.20 P. M.

Come and see us and be convinced of what we say. Small payment down and \$1 per week taken.

We Require No Interest, No Notes, No Deeds of Trust.

THE TITLE to this property has been examined by the Prince George's County Abstract Company. Circulars and tickets at office, or from our Agents at Pennsylvania Railroad depot SUNDAY.

COLUMBIA PARK CO., 623 F St. N. W. Washington, D. C.

cent country home at Stamford, Conn., where he spends a great deal of his time, both Summer and Winter. It was four years ago that the Connecticut villa was finished, and since then Mr. Havemeyer spent many thousands of dollars in beautifying the grounds, until the place is now about the finest country seat on Long Island Sound between New York and Newport. It is built about a mile back from the Sound on one of the beautiful ridges which are so fast becoming dotted with the country homes of wealthy New Yorkers. The grounds are about 30 acres in extent. Of the 30 acres he has devoted 30 to lawn and meadow about his house and the remaining 40 are left in pasture, as Henry Havemeyer, like his brother Theodore, is fond of fancy stock, and has some fine specimens of horses and Southdown sheep.

Mr. Havemeyer gives away a good deal of money for charitable and religious purposes, and is ably seconded by his wife, who is a very generous woman.

Although the most active man in the sugar trust, Henry O. is not the wealthiest of the Havemeyers. That distinction belongs to Theodore A., his brother. Theodore Havemeyer lives in an unpretentious but very solid and massive mansion of red pressed brick at Thirty-eighth street and Madison avenue in New York. It is a very large house, and yet the size is not in excess of Mr. Havemeyer's requirements. He has nine children, seven of whom are still at home. The mansion was formerly the scene of many brilliant social events, including balls and dances, but since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes.

Mr. Havemeyer is a skillful violinist and pianist, and since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes. Mr. Havemeyer is a skillful violinist and pianist, and since the marriage of their two eldest children, Mr. and Mrs. Havemeyer have not given so much attention to social affairs. Both are quiet in their tastes.

HE IS YOUNG, BUT ABLE.

Ernest Fisher, of Washington, Delivers a Temperance Talk Before Endeavorers.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—One of the most interesting services of the Christian Endeavor convention to-day was the junior rally which occurred this afternoon in Spangenberg hall. An immense audience was present. After a song service Master Ernest Fisher, aged 14, of Washington, delivered a temperance address that was warmly applauded. He was followed by Rev. Arthur W. Spooner, of Camden, N. J., whose subject was "The Boy at the Throttle." Miss Paulina Roof, M. D., of Madras, Ind., spoke upon the subject "Vicious Boys and Girls," and Rev. H. W. Pope, of New Haven, Conn., delivered an address on "Show Your Colors."

An interesting service was that entitled "Why We Must Save the Soul of the Nation," which was given by Mrs. Alice May Scudder, of Jersey City, which consisted of brief talks by juniors from all parts of the world. Mrs. S. M. Perkins, of this city, conducted the service, being assisted by Miss Nellie Stockwell, also of Cleveland.

Just before the close of the rally Miss Frances Willard was introduced, and made a short address. Miss Anna Gordon, of New York, secretary of the Young Women's Temperance Union, and Mrs. I. M. Alden, "Fanny," also spoke briefly.

There were no services this evening, the delegates gathering at their various state and territorial headquarters to attend the reception that were tendered them by the people of Cleveland.

The Colors of Animals.

The colors which adorn animals are distributed in a very strange and apparently capricious way.